Fational Democratic Recaling in Cleveland.

[From the Gevelant Rerald, Dec. 3.]

The new hall of the "Old Line Democratic Association," on the public square was opened for the first time to Thursday evening, the lat of December. The proceedings were about the late of the public square was opened for the first time to Thursday evening, the late of December The proceedings were and will contain several hundred, as will contain several hundred, and the decorated with butter and eight hundred was batter to Levis Case, and to the late one of David Webster, two of the supporters of the Compromise. In class, prix inty was a blace so friendly webster, two of the supporters of the Compromise. In class, prix inty was a blace as of the late as of the class of the content of the late of the content of the decay of the deca

mer," &c.

The National Democracy—Broad, liberal and expansive in its views; it is the democracy of the country—the democracy of the constitution. It was the democracy of the immortal Jefferson, of Madison, and of Jackson. It will continue to be the democracy of all who uphold the institutions of the country and desire to see them perpotated. The War in Europe—May its tendency be to unoutle the throne of kings and cap pois, who assume, by living right, to lord it over the people and advance the principle, which is the basis of all free institutions, that man is capable of self-government.

bich is the basis of all free institutions, able of self-government.

National Democrats of New York—They have ided manually for the great principles of the party, he triumphant manner in which they have sustainsmelves has demonstrated that they are not to be need by the blandishments of power or terrified by

use, Dickinson, Bronson and O'Conor—The incor-iss, Dickinson, Bronson and O'Conor—The incor-able defenders of the national democracy. Their de-on to the cause has exhibited the proud spectacle to on to the cause has exhibited the proud spectacle to moved of natriots who are willing to relinquish all the

r principles.

ss, Dickinson, Brady, Stockton, Weller, Bright,
Foota Rusk, Houston, Burke, and other pillars of
National Democracy—May they continue te stand
ifast and battle manfully for the great principles of
sarty, and uphold the constitution and the integrity
te Union.

Mm. Aunut, Esq , responded to the fifth regular toast an eloquent and happy manner. He said that the Wm. Armsy, Esq., responded to the fifth regular toast is an eloquent and happy manner. He said that the mational democracy was the democracy of the whole country. It was the democracy of the constitution, for it was founded on the constitution. It was the only democracy that gave to the several States all the rights to which they were entitled under the constitution. It was the democracy that would last as long as the constitution lasted, and would go down only when the constitution lasted, and would go down only when the constitution lasted, and would go down only when the constitution went down. It is impossible to do justice to the Judge's speech in this brief report. He was enthusiastically elected throughout.

Prof. Morrow responded to the eighth regular toast in a speech truly elequent and felicitors. His theme being the war in Europe, he passed in rapid review upon the condition of the several countries in the old world and the probable influence which the contest between Russia and Turkey would have upon them. He closed by offering the following sentiment:

The War in Europe.—May its tendency be to advance the cause of liberal principles throughout the world.

Mr. D. N. O. Maidonar, of New Orleans, responded to the sentiment of the seventh volunteer toast. The wrongs and oppression of Ireland, and of Ireland's patriots, were feelingly and elequently portrayed by the gifted speaker, who enchained the audience for ten or fifteen minutes. He was frequently interrupted with applaume. Mr. Mahomey closed after speaking of Young Ireland by proposing the health of Young America.

By Mr. O. Maidonar.—May the line which bounds the mation that has received John Mitchel with so much has patality be extended.

Mr. Glazson, of New York, responded to the toast compliancenting the adamantines of New York, and gave as a sentiment.—

The National Democrats of Ohio.

Other gentlemen favored the company with short speeches, and among the number the Hon John Gill. After the singing of a number of songs the assembly dispersed, all well pleased with the entertainments of the evening.

Union Resolution in Georgia.

In the Georgia Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. DUNNAGAN effered a resolution, as follows:—
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That we approve of and concur in the statements and principles maintained by Andrew Jackson, in his proclamation of the 11th of December, 1832, and in his special message to the Congress of the United States, transmitted Jan. 16, 1833, in reference to an ordinance passed by the State of South Carolina, (declaring it to be the constitutional right of the State to secode from the Union of the other States, peaceably if she might be permitted but forcibly if the provisions of said ordinance should by resisted,) as being the only correct principles that can secure the permanency and stability of the Union of these United States, and perpetuate our nationality—the only aright hope of the continuance of republican governments.

Rediman M. Price's Election Contested in New Jersey.

We are informed that Rodman M Price has been noticed, says the Trenton Gazetie. that his election as Governer of New Jersey will be not tested. We have a copy of the notice that has been served. It reads as follows:

"Mr. Rodman M. Price:—To hereby give notice that I stend to conicest your election had in this State; and hat in such contest I intend to rely upon the ground hat in such contest I intend to rely upon the ground hat you were and are not eligible to, or qualified for, that files, because you had not been a resident of this State files, because you had not been a resident of this State wing the seven years next before that election; and because uring the seven years next before that election you had seided out of this State, when not absent on the public usiness of the United States of this State. Your obelient servant.

"Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1863."

Supreme Court—General Term.

Hon Judges E monde, Edwards and Morris presiding.

Dro. 5.—At the citting of the court this morning the residing judge announced that as one of the justloss Edmonds) term of office would expire at the end of this conth, and another of them (Edwards) was called to the out of Appeals for next year, the General term would ot sit logger than next Friday week in order to give sem time to make up their decisions on the different sees submitted to them.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of New ork relative to the vedering of Wall street on the mortherly is between Broadway and Nausau street.—The motion to smiss the appeal taken by the Mayor. &c., from the orr made in the above matter at special term in Angust, 52, and Mr. Field having been heard in opposition to e motion, and Mr. Titus on behalf of the Mayor, &c., it ordered that the motion is band in same is hereby decid.

Russia and British India.

The following article, extracted from an East India newspaper, is invested with some interest in consequence of a rumor, prought by the last European steamer, that Russia contemplated a hostile demonstration against British India. The report referred to, nowever, was not supported by any reliable authority.

stration against British India. The report referred to, however, was not supported by any reliable authority:—
[From the Delhi (India) Gazette, July 6.]
Will Russia, with her war establishment of a million of men, ever invade India?
We are aware that the orthodox answer to the the question runs in the affirmative. And yet we are bold to say that the idea of a Russian invasion of India is an absurd chimera, which ought to have no lodging place in any well-regulated mind.
When England ceases to be a nation, when "the traveller from New Zealand, in the midst of a vast solitude, takes the stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's," then India may have changed masters. But her masters will be Saxons still. They will have come from across the water. Perhaps the "Traveller from New Zealand" may be among them, or more probably they will come from Australia, the blest in gold. This question, however, may be safely left to Mr. Manauliay. All we care for is, to assert that the invaders of India must come by sea; and that they can never come as all so long as England is England.
Supposing for a moment that if a Russian army of one lundred thousand men were to make its appearance on the plain of Peshawur it would not be ignominiously beaten, we assert that Russia has no means of showing such an army at such a place, no means of producing any army at all there. To show such a front at Peshawur, Russia must march twice that number from the shores of the Caspian; for at least one half would on the road die, or desert, or be killed, or in some manner disappear from the roll of effective men. Now, Russia could no more manage to march two hundred thousand men from the shores of the Caspian than she could manage to extricate her flective men balleck and Baltic Seas, where in the event of a war it would be "corked up" by our Terribles and Retributions.

The Algemeirs Zeitung, the leading journal of Cautinatal Europe.

Regular cavalry. (Cossacks). 135,000
Gendarmes, or "military colonists,". 130,000
Men of "special arms,". 55,000

Total. 1,049,000
At the very first glance the reader will see that a great many of these are mere "men in buckram." The Augsburg editor disposes of one third of them very summarity, and yet by a very rational process. He zbows that out of the 600,000 men whom the Emperor Alexander counted on paper only 420,000 were "efective men." By the same rule, out of the present Czar's million of men only 675,000 will fight. Further, the Emperor Alexander could only oppose 180,000 men for the first onsisinght of Napoleon's army. And this was in a defensive war—defensive against a blow struck at the heart of the empire. Clausewitz, the Russian staff officer, who is the authority for this, says that two months afterwards Alexander "would have been able" to bring 320,000 men into the field by exhausting all his resources. Of Cossacks there were never at any time, he says, more than 20,000 in arms. Indeed, this German editor quite pooh poobs these terrible Cossacks, whom he pronounces to be "of little account, however convenient in defensive war". How, we wonder, will the Cossacks like being "made a convenience of" in this way by a fellow of an editor? But he, this editor, goes on to show that if the Russians could concentrate 420,000 men in Poland, they would be doing the best that their historical artecedents lead him to suppose they could do, and here we may remark that doing their best in Poland and doing their best on the shores of the Caspian are two very different things. Finally, the editor asserts that the largest army that could ever, under the most favorable circumstances, cross the frontiers of Russia for aggressive purposes, would he 280,000 men. It was even with "a great effort" that the Car poured 150,000 men into Hungary to put down friend Koesuth. And then our respected contemporary at Augsburg makes the profound remark that an army is "an expensive affair." To which we would respond "rater and pre

could with her present peace establishment face those insolent Russians with 20 000 British and 100,000 sepoy bayonets, to say nothing of artillery, of which India has the best in the world and Russia the worst. And months before the Cossack vanguard had entered Afighanistan on one side, the passes leading from Afighanistan to India would have been closed on the other. Are we such despisers of history that we have forgotten the lines of Torres Vedras? Woe to the wretched Russian Massena who should attempt to force the Khyber when Britons defend it!

Come, now we have got up a little national spirit.

Vedras? Woe to the wretched Russian Massena who should attempt to force the Khyber when Britons defend it!

Come, now we have got up a little national spirit, we are ready to beat the Russians with our own sepoy beyonets, aye, and sepoy generals. But England, though she would cheerfully yield to India the glory of that achievement, would not expose us to its peril. Before a Russian army had reached Khiva, twenty thousand, fifty thousand, any required number of British troops would have been disembarked at Kurrachee. Never but once in history were fifty thousand British troops drawn up in one array, and then it was for the gala show of a peaceful field day. This is because such a British army was never yet needed. The Duke generally found twenty thousand Englishmen sufficient for his business, as Mariborough had done before him. But because England has hitherto found a small army quite sufficient to vindicate her honor, are we to infer that she could not raise a large one if the occasion deananded it? We should just like to see England playing at "beggar my neighbor" with Russia, soldiers being the eards, and the Peshawur plain the card table. We venture to say that every Russian soldier who might be placed on the board would be incontinently snapped up by an Englishman, and another Englishman looking on all the while to-see the sport. Not England only, but the Australian colonies, would send us hordes of soldiers, or of the raw but true stuff that a idders are made of, and there would be time to drill the rawest recruits into anarmy twice over before the infatuated invaders made their appearance.

There are scores of other considerations, the very thought of which makes the idea of a Russian invasion appear to us pre-eminently absurd.

County Canvassers.

The Board met at noon yesterday, with Alderman Compton in the chair.

The returns from the Fourth ward, which had been sent back, in order to have a copy of the tickets voted attached, were presented by Alderman Oakley, and were

Mr. McKron, on behalf of his client, Mr. Maguire, who protested against Mr. Clark taking his reat in the Third Assembly district, asked the Board to fix a day when they

Assembly district, asked the Board to fix a day when they could hear his argument in the matter. The members decided to give the question their attention to-day.

On motion, all the members were notified to be in attendance to day, to settle the difficulty in votes at issue between Messrs. Blunt and Shaffer.

The sixty-five votes cast for James E. Cook, in the Eleventh ward were allowed to James M. Cook, for whom they were intended.

The votes cast for Peter Y. Cutler, for Judge of Superior Court, were declied upon, by letting them remain as cast —4.804 for six years, and 17.886 for two years. By this decision, Mr. Slosson is declared elected.

On motion, the Board adjourned to this (Tuesday) noon.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hoa. Judge Betts.

Drc. 5—True Bills.—The Grand Jury came into court and rendered bills of Indictmont in the case of the United States against James C. Urben, alias Peter Hanly, for an endeavor to make a revolten board the ship Marathon, in the port of Havans, in October, 1853; and in the case of the same against James Morrison, for obstructing an officer. Urben, being called on to plead, pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

Crben, being called on to plead, pleaded guilty. Seatence deferred.

On the motion of Mr. Dunning, Associats United States Attorney, the following prisoners were called on to plead, and they severally pleaded not guilty —

Martin Mine, for an endeavor to make a revolt and confining the master of the schoner Isabella; Ann Lyanh, or passing counter eit coin; William Dixon and James Goodwin, for an assault with a dangerous weapon Richard Smith, for passing counterfeit coin; Thomas Sincox, Hugh Bailey, Edward Leavy, and Thomas Kane, for an endeavor to make a revolt; Charles Jashay, James Howard, Peter Murphy, and Wm. Harvey, for an endeavor to make a revolt.

so cause being ready, the trials were postponed till Bonday next, and the court adjourned to this morning.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hen. Judge Mitohell.

Fro. 5.—Habous Coryns—The Extradition Case.—Alexan der Halbonn, claimed by the British Minister under the Ashburton treaty on a charge of for gery, and whose case is pending before Mr. Commissioner Nelson, was brough before this court and his discharge demanded.

Mr. Nelson's return to the writ states that the accuse is not in his custedy, but is in the custody of the United States Marshal, and that he was arrested on a warrant issued by him. as Commissioner, by the directions of the President of the United States.

The Marshal returns answer to the writ that he holds

The sident of the United States.

The Marshal returns answer to the writ that he holds the prisener under a warrant of the Commissioner.

The case is adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Monday, Dec. 5-6 P. M.
The four leading fancies, Nicaragua, Cumberland, Erie, and Reading, were in pretty active demand at the first board to-day, but prices were unsettled. Time operations, bayer's option, were large, and the market was in that way sustained. Eric Railroad advanced % per cent; Reading Railroad, %; Nicaragua, %. Eric Bonds, 1871, fell off % per cent; New York Central Bonds, %; Cumberland Coal, 14; Crystal Palace, 12 Bank stocks were freely offered to day but the sales were only to a moderate affairs of these institutions deters many from purchasing, and, no doubt, has induced many to sell. One would think from the bold manner in which every report or state-ment made relative to losses incurred by loose, careless management had lately been contradicted, that a bad debt of any kind or in any shape was a thing unknown among or any kind or in any shape was a taing unknown among them. So long as they pay dividends, no matter whether earned or not, the stockholders will doubtless be satisfied, and not trouble themselves about the frauds and dolinquen cies daily practised by the swarms of speculators and swin dlers in this community upon the banking institutions of Wall street. We want shrewd, practical sound, sensi-ble men at the head of these banks, and then they will be really useful institutions, instead of a curse to the legiti-mate financial and commercial classes of the country a speculators who may from time to time beset them, and draw them into the support of every wild scheme presented by the withdrawal of accommodations from mercantile men who are best entitled to credit. It is well known in Wall street that, as at present organized and managed the banks are nothing more or less than so many stock jobbing establishments, the capitals of which are almost entirely devoted to the expansion and depression, from time to time, of the market value of fancy stocks. The receipts of the Eric Railroad Company in Novem-

ber, 1863, amounted to \$503,827 50, against \$348,838 8 in the same month last year, showing an increase of \$154,488 61. We understand the estimate for November, 1353, was \$400,000. The actual receipts have exceeded the estimate more than twenty five per cent.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared

a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, ten per cent; the Portland, Saco and Portamouth Railroad, three per cent the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, five, and the Atlantic Company, four per sent.

It having been reported that the proposed railroad route surveyed from Hoboken through the interior of this State to Syracuse and Canandaigua, had been abandoned as impracticable, we are authorized to say that such is not the fact. It has been demonstrated by a competen surveying corps, that a route exists through the countless of Bergen, N. J.; Orange, Ulater, Sullivan, Delaware, Otrego, Chenango, Cortlandt, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario, N. Y.; which, in distance, gradients curva ture, and cost of construction, will compete favorably with any route new known.

The foreign news is looked for with the greatest anxie ty. The significant statements communicated in the posteript of the Barings' letter, that British consols had fallen a half per cent, on the rumor that Lord Aberdeen had given place to a minister of more warlike views, and with it the premenitory symptom that the whole of Europe is eventually to be drawn into the controversy, pregnant with such important results, arising out of the war raging between Russia and Turkey. To this country the prospect portends matter of serious moment in a financial view, and we do not see how we can escape the consequences which must attend any additional demand for the precious metals, the rate of exchange already ranging at cious metais, the rate of exchange already ranging at that point when shipping of specie is the most profitable source of remittance. If England engages in the contest, the Bank of England will be drained rapidly, and with a fall in the public credit here, bankers will be forced to send back our stocks with positive orders to return the proceeds in gold and silver. There will be no stepping-place to this source of drain from our shores, and, should live per cent of the stocks held abroad be returned for sale, the amount being estimated at \$350,000,000, the entire specie reported in our banks would not supply the

demand.

That a general war will grow out of the difficulties now existing in the East, and moving through Persia to the possessions of Great Britain in India, none who will examine the subject with dispassionate judgment, can questionate the subject with dispassionate judgment. tion that the policy pursued by the Emperor of Russia has bees most adroitly carried on; he has gained time, and new that the Baltic and Black Seas are closed against the fleets of France and Great Britain, he is free to employ his whole force against Turkey, which, if interfered in will insure the active co-operation of Austria with the Russian power. The result of such a combination will of be sustained by an amount of gold and silver never be

fore employed in military operations.

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of December, was \$114,361 64; of which \$103,811 64 was of issue prior to July 22, 1846.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to-day, amounted to \$95,061 71; paid, \$56,569 93—leaving a balance of \$4,777,302 18. Judge Hudson, in charging the Grand Jury of the Greenbrier Superior Court, Virginia, said that it was of no use for them to indict any one for the offence of passing small bills—all were more or less guilty, himself not excepted.

The Fort Wayne, Lason and Platte Valley Air Line Railroad, running from Fort Wayne to Council Bluffs, near the mouth of the Platte river, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, we learn from a Western paper, has been put under contract. The contractors are Mess; s. Burt & Co., of Cincinnati, who agree to construct and equip the entire line. The terms are one-third cash and two-thirds in the bonds and stock of the company; Messrs. Balley, Broad & Co., of Fennsylvania, and Messrs. Buckingham & Love, of Ohlo, were also bidders; but Messrs. Burt & Co.'s being the lowest, the contract was awarded to them. The being the lowest, the contract was awarded to them. The work is to be commenced in ninety days from the date of the contract, and to be finished from Fort Wayne to Rochester in twenty months from the time of commencing the wark; to Rensselser in twenty-six months; and from Lacon to the Illinois Central road, a distance of about twenty miles in nine months. From New Boston to the Military Tract road in twenty four months, and forty miles en each end of the lows Division in twenty-four months, and the whole line finished within five years.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that State, gives the annexed exhibit of the public finances on the list of October, the close of the last fiscal year:

FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA—PURILE DEUT AND ASSETS.
5 per cent Fire Loan Bonds, payable in London, '58 and '68.

\$957,777 78
6 per cent of 1838, (balance past due not bearing interest).

\$4.18 3 6 per cent 1838, balance.

\$6,214 3

the four leading departments of the New York city banks, on November 19 and 26, and December 3, 1853. It should be borne in mind that these returns give the average amount for the week, and not the actual con morning of the day reports are dated. This prevents all preparations for the purpose of making a favorable

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

New York City Banks.

Nov. 19. Nov. 26. Nov. 26.

American Exchange... \$3,901,044 \$4,290,202 \$4,335,749

Atlantic... 466,150 449,801 464,271

America... 3,664,997 \$,533,784 \$3,504,591

Bark of Commerce... 1,615,743 7,729 156 7,509,550

"Commonwealth 973,885 1,050,187 1,072,207

New York... 2,520,371 2,588,503 2,648,766

North America 1,562,700 1,566,211 1,678,435 1,678,435 3,660,452 297,666 2,622,869 1,009,397 3,739,168 2,665,422 1,029,430 1,170,860 1,524,112 361,693 651,316 1,470,643 Citizens' 635,340
City 1,742,064
Continental 2,293,612
Corn Exchange 802,368
East River 633,330
Empire City 370,929
Fulton 1,545,314
Greenwich 483,485
Grocers' 564,389
Hanover 1,644,207
Irving 520,234
Island City 214,312
Knickerbocker 514,892
Leather Manufacturers' 1,889,479
Manhattan 3,839,219
Market 1,001,049
Market 1,001,049
Machanics' 386,466,096
Mechanics' Association 1,132,172
Mechanics' 564,415 Merchants' Eachange. 2, 283, 717
Metri politan 2, 77, 855
National 1, 555 449
Nassau 886, 218
North River. 1, 552, 304
New York Dry Dock. 427 779
New York Exchange 173, 649
Ocean. 1, 324, 431
Oriental 372, 916
Pacific. 800, 477
Peoples' 792, 849
Phocaix 2, 501, 524
Seventh Ward 1, 686, 723
Shoe and Leather 711, 652
Shoe and Leather 711, 652
Shoe and Leather 711, 652
Shoe and Leather 712, 746, 783
Suffolk 274, 663
Tradesmen's. 1, 299, 683
Union' 2, 275, 294 868 636 1,155,778 440,062 171,443 1,317,229 366,730 773,979 798 487 2,343,783 1,097,222 740,943 574 693 272,901 1,317 068 2 357,624 1,337,414 2,413,410 Union 2,275,294 Total.....\$83,717,622 \$84,802,530 \$85,824,756

Total | \$83,717,622 \$*

Deposits.
American Exchange | \$4 050,709 Alantic | \$25 845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | \$845 | 1,210,931 459, 329 1,346, 423 1,629, 881 693, 511 388, 189 373, 534 963, 670 363, 670 482, 962 583, 391 412, 348 104,018 325, 902 1,123, 446 2,215, 988 391,003 593, 942 flour and grain imported into the United Kingdom during the first nine mon he of the current year. The following 452,352 593 942 3,270,774 780,258 431,851 1,063,524 1,063,524 1,063,837 1 140,160 731,093 777,081 309,824 85,311 172,895 148,625 480,864 526,218 Merchants' Exchange. 1,064,556
Merthopolitan. 1,656,853
National. 1,024,109
Nassau. 707,729
North River. 761,250
New Yerk Dry Dock. 96,186
New Yerk Dry Dock. 96,186
New Yerk Dry Dock. 96,186
New York Exchange. 90 471
Coean. 848,340
Oriental 100 649
Pacific. 487,131
People's 517,579
Phomix 1,442,248
Seventh Ward. 577,359
Shoe and Leather. 390,187
St. Nicholas. 339,649
Euffolk. 82,534
Tradesmen's 774,155
Unic 12,2027 826 376,741 343,486 Total......\$57,446,424 \$58,673,076 \$58,485,207

"Commonwealth...
"New York....
"North America...
"State of N. York."
the Union...
"the Republic.... 430,740 112,878 151,246 201,323 220,323 12,782 97,226 \$13, 102 185, 216 128, 942 65, 236 112, 942 65, 236 112, 472 114, 776 1178, 516 194, 420 92, 843 150, 069 125, 194 86, 222 249, 622 249, 622 249, 622 249, 622 262, 884 132, 258 133, 258 133, 258 135, 258 137, 258 137, 258 138, 258 139, 258 139, 258 139, 258 139, 258 139, 258 139, 258 139, 258 148, 010 153, 258 160, 768 81, 991 178, 258 812,644 154 947 126,611 67,604 86,871 111,852 108,984 182,047 191,432 92,995 150,723 123,753 83,957 Continental
Corn Exchange
East River.
Empire City
Pulton.
Grocers'
Habover.
Irving
Island City
Knickerbocker
Leather Manufacturers'
Manhattan 83.957 53,957 90,671 259,952 360 683 98,083 110,100 849 424 279,512 123,910 112,882 282,802 163,167 84,279 Leather Manufacturers'
Manhattan.
Marine.
Market.
Mechanics' Association
Mechanics' Association
Mechanics and Traders'
Mercantile.
Merchants' Exchange.
Metropolitan
National.
National. 269,084 162,846 162,846 167,829 261,183 130,091 120,164 135,676 93,641 114,287 144,287 144,287 144,287 142,079 116,114 223,392 223,055 116,114 267,079 80,996 278,396 278,396 278,396 278,396 National
Nassau
North River
New York Dry Dock
New York Exchange
Geen
Oriental
Pacific
Peoples'
Phorrix
Seventh Ward Seventh Ward..... Shoe and Leather.... St. Nicholas....

nffolk..... \$886,285
49,593
962,039
872,812
962,039
872,812
133,248
848,080
108,881
129,711
307,780
64,632
81,495
133,231
21,518
27,432
334,127
334,256
159,626
235,276
115,944
35,238
217,223
36,032
120,181
97,137
32,934
32,156
38,311
64,827
67,666
1,281,627
661,235
1,261,972
181,756
641,827
661,235
1,261,972
181,756
641,827
662,348
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,7342
19,918
72,512
88,339
37,342
19,918
72,512
10,981
10,991
10,187 29,047
1,148,673
945,885
113,685
113,684
134,191
30,117
76,100
48,921
142,042
37,976
27,490
322,129
31,163
138,911
341,194
80,517
41,508
136,261
32,234
27,066
136,261
32,234
27,066
136,261
32,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
33,234
27,066
136,261
136,897
1,539,404
11,111
147,809
34,906
11,111
147,809
34,906
11,111
143,987 Broadway 90,783
Buchers' and Drovers' 154,727
Central. 27,744
Chatham. 33,448
Chemical. 373,949
Citizens' 48 877
City 190,647
Continental 307,339
Corr Exchange 96,037
East River 62,117
Empire City 50,730
Fulton. 359,388
G-tenwich 35,500
Groiers' 80,561
Hanover 147,491
Hrving 33,848
Island City 28,766
Keickerbocker 38,733
Leather Manufacturers' 208,838
Manhattan 599,036
Marine. 27,312
Market 70,142
Market 70,142
Market 70,142
Market 70,142
Market 71,142
Market 71,142
Market 77,142
Market | Mechasics' & Traders' | 07 vol | Mercantile | 232, 212 | 232, 212 | Merchants' | 1,508, 410 | Merchants' Exchange | 217,354 | Metropolitan | 460,698 | National | 588,386 | Nasau | 97,729 | 722,408 | North River | 122,408 | New York Dry Dock | 34,088 | New York Exchange | 10,789 | 0ccan | 65,734

865,275 138,577 66,888 33,612 11,955

Total.....\$13,691,324 \$18,243,196 \$12,830,772

Ocean.....

The condition of the leading departm

The condition of the leading departments of the banks of this city, at different periods, compares as follows:—

New Yoak City Rang.

Leona. Deposits. Oirodation. Specis.

June 21. 205, 520, 656 250, 018, 171 89, 944, 106 812, 174, 509
Aug. 6... 97,899, 617 59, 410, 756 9, 510, 445 9, 746, 552
Aug. 18... 96, 562, 277 88, 186, 712 9, 461, 945 10, 654, 613
Aug. 20... 83, 866, 807 57, 517, 568 9, 424, 786 11, 102, 561
Aug. 27. 92, 386, 563 87, 431, 803 9, 427, 191 11, 312, 647
Sept. 3... 91, 741, 338 57, 502, 960 9, 564, 294 11, 298, 649
Sept. 10... 91, 108, 347 57, 445, 164 9, 517, 336 11, 380, 692
Sept. 17... 90, 190, 589 57, 612, 301 9, 546, 723 11, 800, 226
Sept. 24... 90, 092, 765 58, 512, 334 9, 477, 541 11, 340, 925
Oct. 15... 97, 137, 727 59, 098, 561 9, 521, 465 11, 281, 912
Oct. 22... 85, 367, 981 55, 748, 729 9, 388, 548 19, 264, 602
Oct. 15... 87, 837, 272 59, 098, 674 9, 464, 714 11, 320, 172
Oct. 22... 85, 367, 981 55, 748, 729 9, 388, 548 10, 308, 254
Nov. 12... 82, 824, 699 56, 201, 007 9, 287, 629 12, 823, 578
Nov. 12... 82, 824, 699 56, 201, 007 9, 287, 629 12, 823, 578
Nov. 12... 82, 817, 612 57, 448, 424 9, 151, 443 13, 991, 324
Nov. 26... 84, 802, 530 58 673 076 9, 927, 769 13, 343, 108
Dec. 3... 86, 824, 756 58, 455, 207 9, 133, 586 12, 530, 772
The general movement of the banks during the week The general movement of the banks during the week

ending the 3d inst. was towards contractions. With the tion in every department reported upon. The loans and tion in every department reported upon. The loans and discounts have increased \$1,022,226, and the aggregate now exceeds that of any previous week since the 22d of October. The deposits have decreased \$237,869. Circulation, \$799,183. Specie, \$612,424. The circulation is now less than it has been at any time since the commencement of the weekly reports. The probability is that during the present week we shall ship more than one million of specie from this port and Boston, most of which will be drawn from our banks. Independent of this drain, the demand for specie for payment into the sub-treasury is likely to be larger than usual, in consequence of increasing imports; and we see no reason why the next weekly bank report should not show quite a dimination in the specie on hand.

The last monthly statement of the Irish banks show circulation for the first time for six years within a trifle of the certified issue, £6,254,000. For the first time it has ever occurred, the circulation of the private banks exceeds the Bank of Ireland, and that by a considerable sum (over £200,600.) This feature has been repeatedly noticed, from time to time, as steadily developing itself and the result is, that, as compared with this period in 1847, the circulation of the Bank has fallen off a quarter of a million, while the private banks have increased on Nov., 1853. £3,031,000 8,236,000 Nov., 1847.

Bank. £3,274,000 Private. 2,246,000 Total.....£5,519,000 £6,267,000 All the private banks have, however, issued within a small proportion of their limit, including coin (except the Provincial, which is still £200,000 within it,) and, of scurse, can only continue to expand unprofitably against coin. That such has been the case during the present morth is abundantly evident by the fact that of the increase by the private banks, amounting to £488,000, no less than £298,000 has been replaced by coin, and has, of course, produced so profit. On the other hand, the Bank of Ireland holds £21,000 less gold than last month. One of the northern banks holds more than half its issue in gold. Whether the restrictions imposed by the Bank Act of 1845 will work well in this state of things is an import-

ant question. The following are the figures:-Total £8 287,000
Last Month £5,511,000
November, 1852 5,547,000
November, 1861 4,712,000
November, 1860 4,995,000 £1,792,000 £1,513,000 1,220,000 1,232,00 The British Board of Trade have published a return showing the sources of the supply of foreign and colonia

is an abstract:-COMMERCE OF GERAT BRITAIN—IMPORTATION OF BREA Countries from which imported. Flour Wheat. Grain.

Russia, Northern Cvet. Qrs. Qrs. ports. 65 69,101 238,866 Russia, Northern
ports.

Russia, ports with
in the Black Sea
Sweden.
Norway
Denmark
Prussia.
Mecklenburg Schwerin.
Hanover.
Oldenburg
Hanse Towns.
Heliand.
Belgium
Chaunel Islands
(foreign produce) - 704,486 824,762 1,029,163 13 8,386 423 3,809 1 5,291 220,728 561 561 5,291 220,728 51,073 753,01 3,521 872,170 27,730 899,900 - 114,200 - 19,147 - 2,056 53,066 176,514 5 308 58,034 353 15 Chaunel Islands
(foreign produce)
France.
Portugal Froper.
Portugal, Azores.
Spain.
Gibraitar
Italy, viz:—
Sardinian territories.
Naples and Sicily
Austrian territories.
Malta. 4,084 858,063 4 1 177,985 586 96,652 4,217 630 13,938 629 470,281 21,657 14,053 48,768 108 878,629 17,440 13,423 34,825 7,155 43,174 1,200 1.500 - 89,988 8,618 - 8,359 11,977 44,164 28,569 82 1,417 dalta..... lonian Islands... 209,048 892,483 21,043 8,643 297,980 236,954 America..... 2,389,263 424,634 195,640 630,324
Brazil....... 320 237
Other parts..... 145 237 232,493 45,587 17,089 62,626

Total..... 3,802,743 3,770,921 3,322,587 7,093,458 The grain of other descriptions than wheat comprised n the above quantity of 3,322 537 quarters, consisted as follows—namely, barley, 722,567 quarters; cats, \$75,365; rye, 73,985; peas and beans, 831,767; Indian corn, 1,408,-063, and buckwheat, &c., 7,840 quarters. The Indian corn was obtained chiefly from Wallachia and Moldavia, France, the United States and Russia. Of barley and oats the largest amounts were from Denmack.

Mines and Mining.

MONDAY, Dec. 6-6 P. M. There was a better board to-day than we have have had for some time. Upwards of 4,000 Gardiner sold, closing at romething over 1% cash. One thousand North Caro Hna went off at 3, seller to. Gold Hill sold at 31/4 for each Lehigh Zine 8%, buyer 10. A tendency upwards is per ceptible in both these stocks. A small lot of Phoenix Gold

was disposed of at 40 cents, the lowest point it has tonched. For Hirvasses 3½ was offered, without sellest People are beginning to talk of Montgomery's corrugate plate iron for boilers, &c., and the office at 36 Wall stre is filled with visiters, anxious to examine the special The revolution it is destined to affect in boilers and onceived from the fact that it mere than doubles strength, economises fifty per cent in space, and thirty per cent in cost, and renders explosions almost maped sible. It presents one third more fire surface to the sible. It presents one third more fire surface to the furnace than the present boiler. Another great advantage it offers is to be found in the fact that all blisters and flaws in the iron will come to light in the relling, whereas in ordinary plates, they cannot be deseted, and frequently cause accidents. Mr. Stuart, Engineer in Chief to the Bureau of Construction of the United States Navy, has stougly recommended the use of the cerrugated iron for the steam boilers to be used by the degartment, and his opinion has been end/sed by E. J. Norris, Charles H. Tupper, Wm. Ellis, John Breasted, and others, who are familiar with the subject. A calculation made on the boilers of the steamer Isaac Newton shows that if corrugated iron plates had been used instead of plain plates, eight feet six inches would have been saved in space, thirty per cent in cost, and fifty per cent would have been gained in heating surface.

The production and consumption of lead in this country is a matter of considerable importance. While the production has been annually increasing, at a very rapid rate. The annexed statement exhibits the production of lead at the Upper or Galena mines, and the market prise in each of the cent increases.

Weekly Report of the New York Cotton Brokers' Association.
The Board voted that "The market closed quiet, at the

annexed quotations. Stock on sale, light."

standard samples:-NEW YORK CLASSIFCATION. as to quotations, and without other comment than they

inverted commas above.

The reason assigned for this resolution was that some papers had altered the quotations at times, to conform to what they understood to be the position of the market by the daily reports, and pronounced that a letter from the South, which we annexed to our last weekly report, and for which we were indebted to Mesers. T. J. Stewart and for which we were included a part of their proceedings, although it is apparent on the face of it that it was not so intended by us.

In collecting information that we deem of value to the

are furnished with by the Secretary-which is marked by

on collecting information that we deem or varie to the commercial community, we are curselves the best judges of the portion of the paper it shall appear in, and if, we deem the weekly proceedings of the Board of sufficient general importance to give them a place in our columns, we will annex to them, from time to time, any matter we think appropriate. think appropriate.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 5-6 P. M

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Monday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

ASIES.—Sales of 50 bbls, were effected, at 35 50 for post, and 35 56 4 for pearls, per 100 lbs.

Breadstuffs.—Flour continued pretty active and buoysat. The day's transactions comprised 19 000 bbls, including ordinary to choice State, at 36 87% a 37 063% mixed to fancy Western, 36 63% a 37 12%; and other grades at our previous quotations. Canadian was unchanged. Scuthern was in better demand. The opparations embraced 1,500 bbls., at 37 063% a 37 18% for mixed to good, 37 18% a 57 37% for fancy. Rye flour and corn meal were as last noticed. Wheat was not very brisk. The day's movements consisted of 15,200 bushals fair to prime Genesee white, at 31 73 a 31 76; a few lots prime Canadian do,, in bond, at 31 73; and 5,400 Western red, part at 31 50. Sales of 4,000 bushels rye transpired, at 31. Barley was unaltered. State and Western cats were more inquired for, at 49c. a 53c. per bashel. Corn was is good demand. The day's business amounted to 33,000 bushels including old, at 78c. a 79c. for meaning 19% of a 80% of for Southern and Western mixed, 80% as 31 %e. for Southern and yellow, and 81c. a 82d. for Southern white and yellow, together with new river at 75c. a 76c. per bushel.

Cattle.—At Allerton's Washington Droveysrd.—Ourced with the section of country whence the supplies came:—

BREEGETTE.

Hudson River Railroad. 180 New York State, en foot 248 Frie Railroad. 350

"Cattle.—At 81 road. 180 New York State, en foot 246 Frie Railroad.